

Recovery of Benthic Macroinvertebrate Communities in the Medina River and N. Prong Medina River Following a Historic Flood

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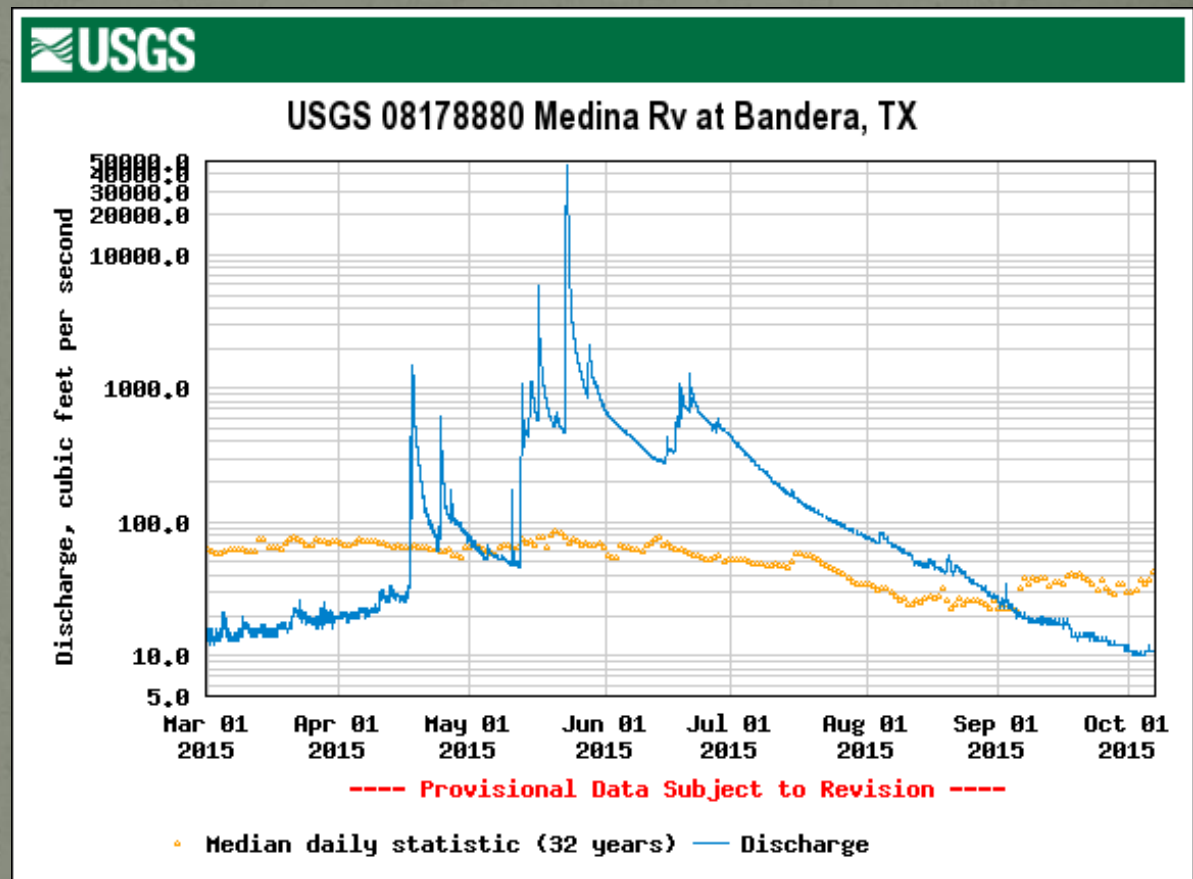
Medina River, June 4, 2015



Medina River, September 10, 2015

Flooding in the Medina River

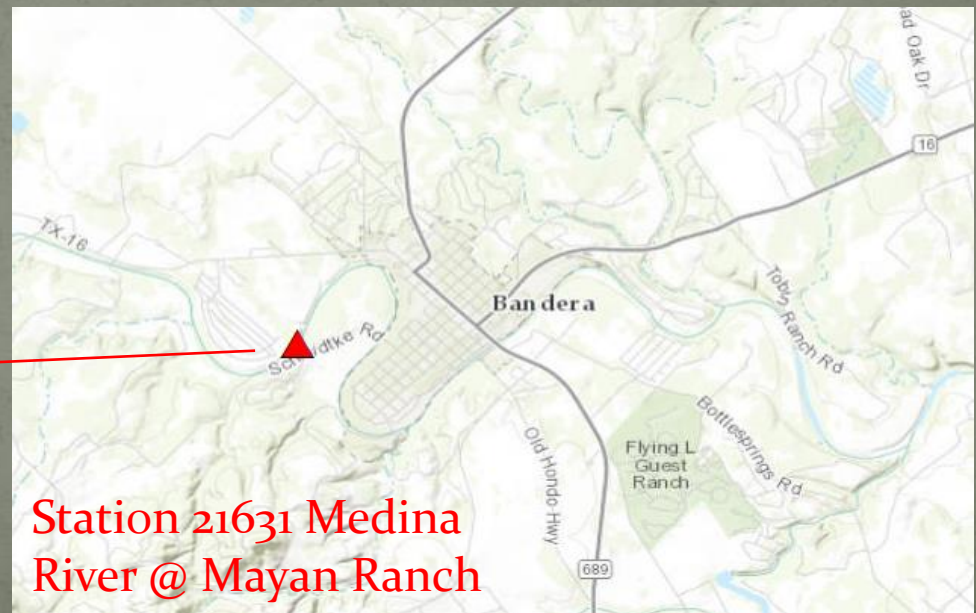
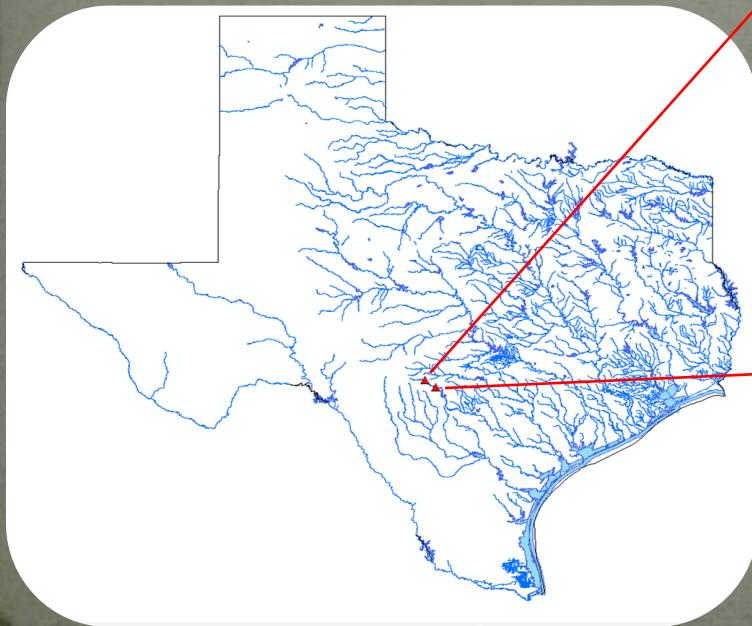
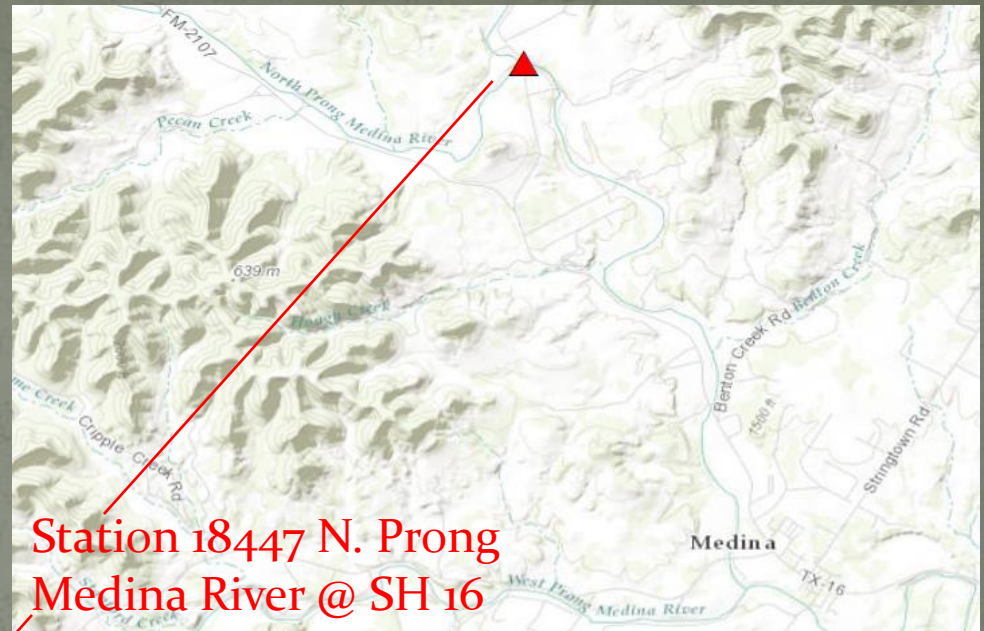
- In late May Medina River in Bandera reached ~25 feet (fourth highest)
- Peak ~46,700 cfs
- Historic crests (over flood stage of 13 ft) recorded by NWS in 1978, 1985, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007 and 2015





Medina River Status

- N. Prong Medina River (1905A)
 - Least Disturbed Stream
 - ALU Presumption: "High"
- Medina River (1905)
 - Fish impairment
 - PHAB concern
 - ALU Designation: "Exceptional"
- ALM scheduled in May
- Post flood reconnaissance



Flooding impacts on benthic macroinvertebrates

- Recovery dependent on flood severity, life history of organisms
 - Weeks to years
- Low resistance to scouring events
- High resilience
- Life history characteristics
 - Short generation times allow rapid recolonization
 - Synchronization of emergence



Flood Recovery/Guidance in Other States

- Fisher et al. 1982 (Arizona):
 - “...the biota recovered in **2-3 weeks**”
- Mundahl and Hunt 2011 (Minnesota):
 - “Taxa richness and community structure returned to pre-flood levels ...within **one year**, but total densities remained below long-term averages **22 months** post-flood”
- Kentucky DEP:
 - “benthic macroinvertebrate samples should not be collected during periods of excessively high or low flows or within **two weeks of a known scouring flow event**”

- Fisher, S. G., L. J. Gray, N B. Grimm, and D. E. Busch. 1982. Temporal succession in a desert stream ecosystem following flash flooding. Ecological monographs.
- Mundahl, N.D. and A. M. Hunt. 2011. Recovery of stream invertebrates after catastrophic flooding in southeastern Minnesota, USA, Journal of Freshwater Ecology.
- Kentucky Division of Water . 2015. Methods for Sampling Benthic Macroinvertebrate Communities in Wadeable Waters. Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection, Division of Water, Frankfort, Kentucky.

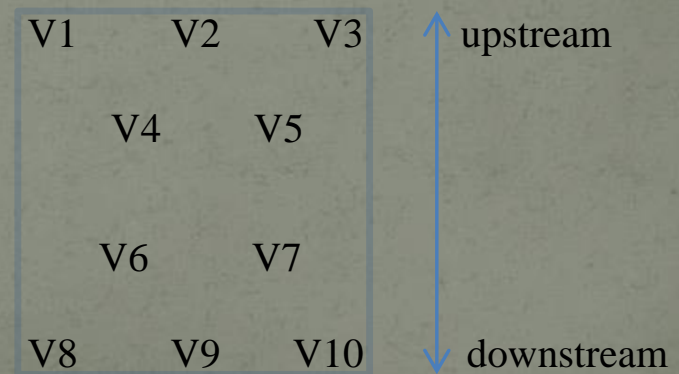
SWQM Procedures Manual Vol. 2

Guidance

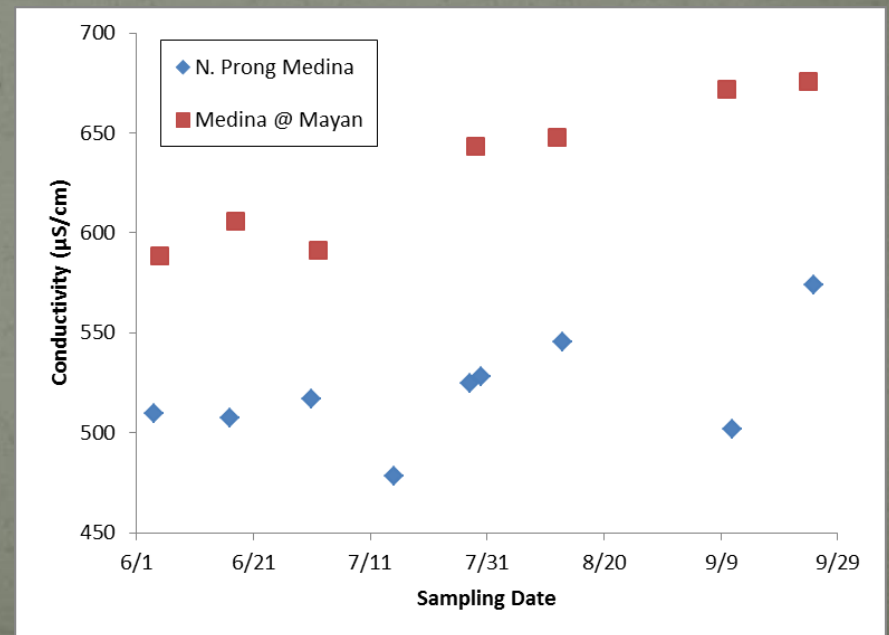
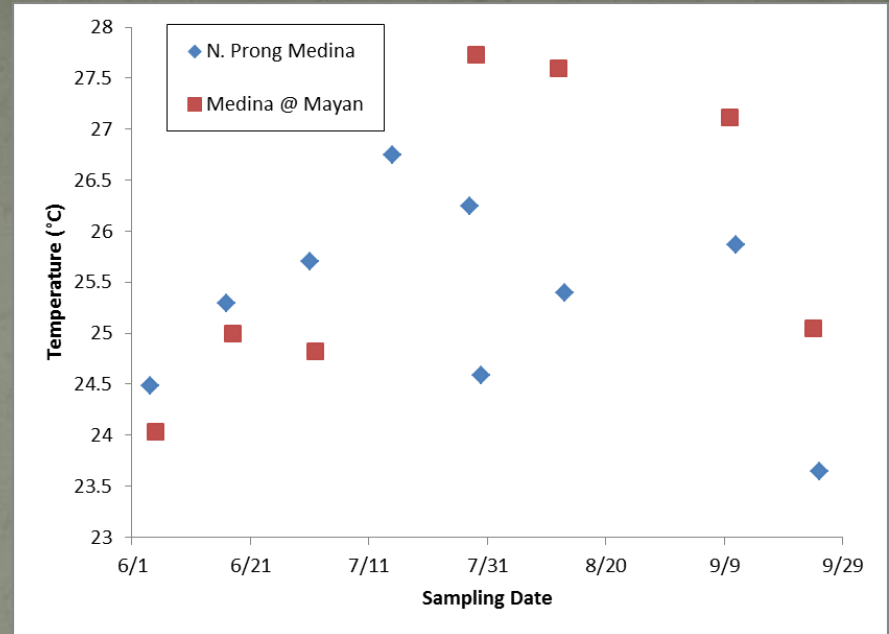
- Collect biological samples during “stable, unscoured flow conditions”
- Significant scouring events: biological samples should be collected after a minimum of two weeks of normal flow
- Extreme weather conditions: one month of normal flow

Methodology

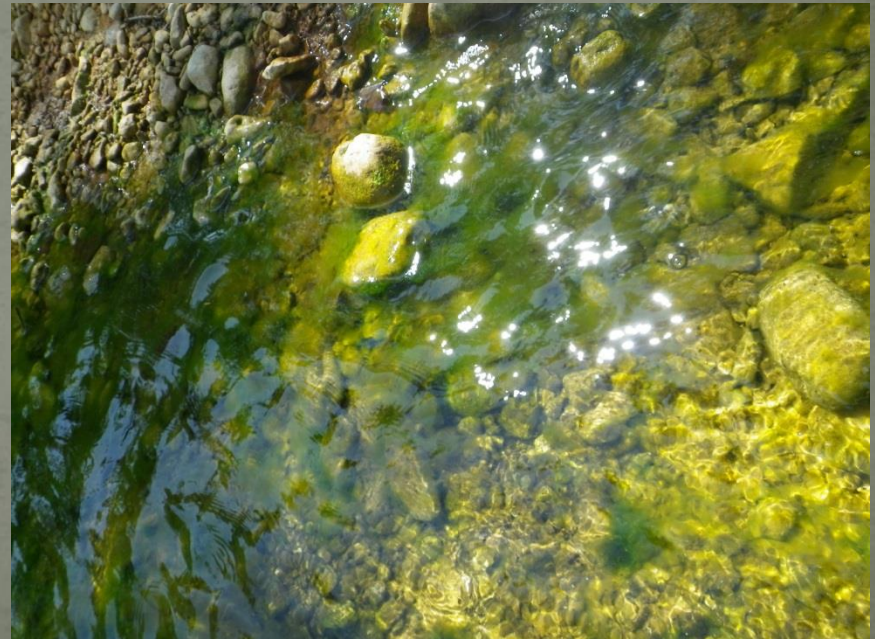
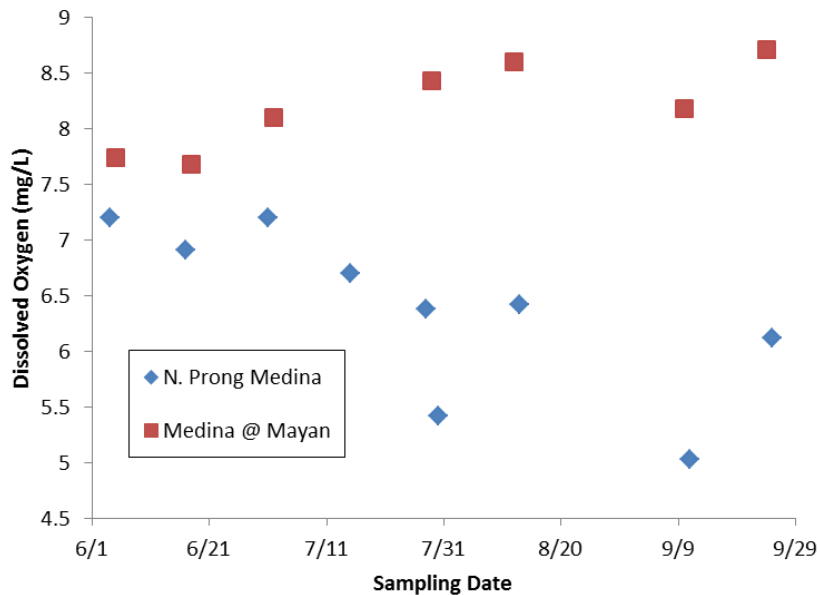
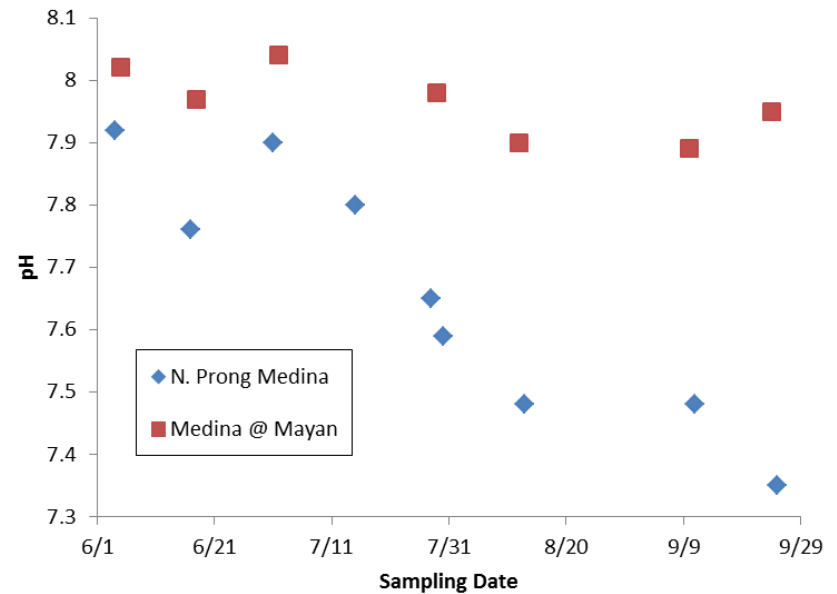
- 1-3 samples per month
 - 5 min. kicknet (2 reps)
 - Temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH
 - Flow
 - N. Prong – instantaneous
 - Medina – USGS gage
 - Stream velocity and depth (10 points in riffle)
 - Riffle length/width
 - Algae estimate (18 points in riffle)
 - Moss cover, macroalgae cover, microalgae thickness



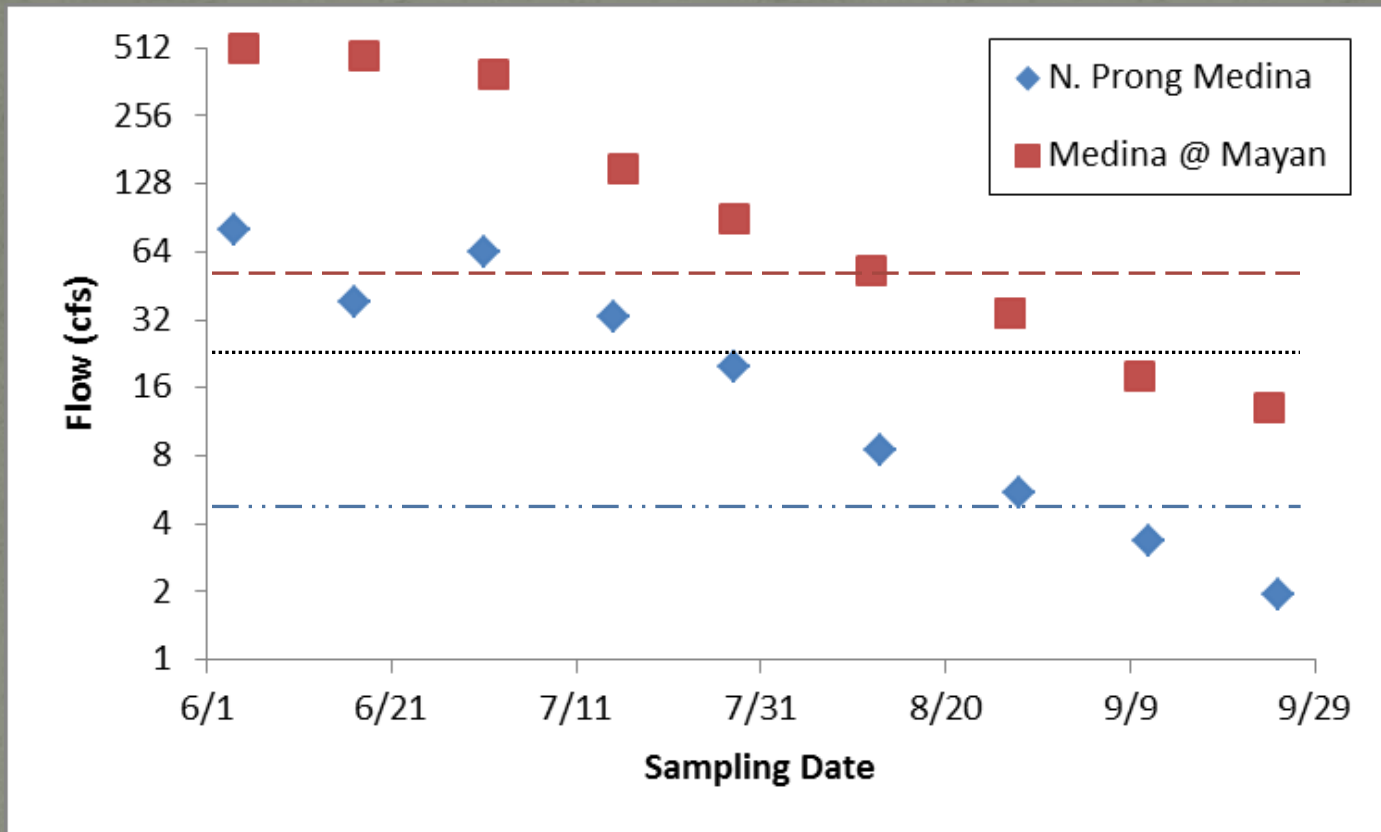
Changes in Water Temperature and Conductivity



Changes in pH and Dissolved Oxygen



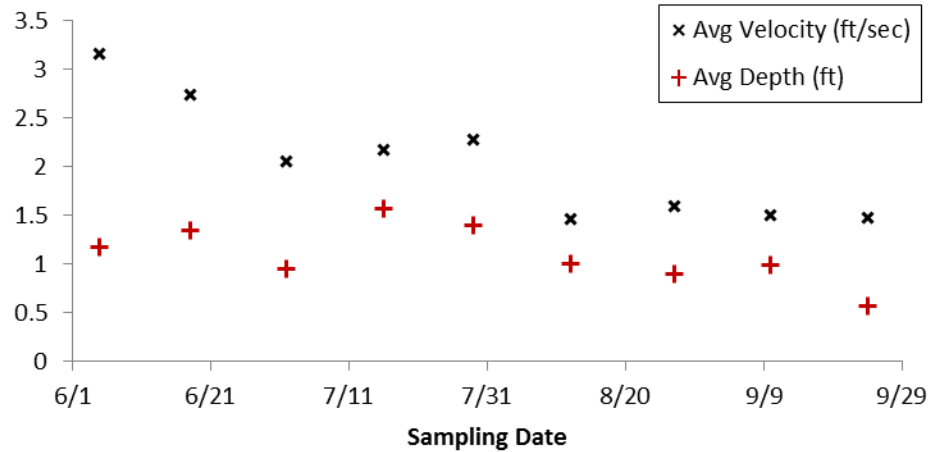
Flow Measurements



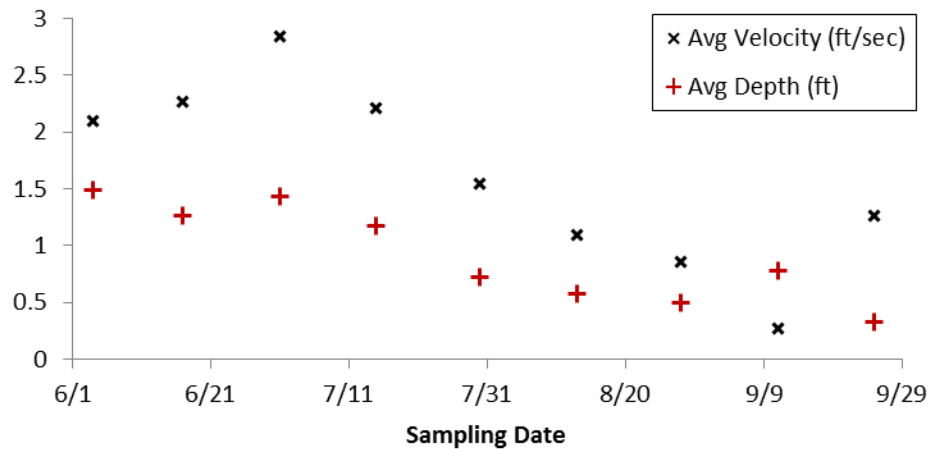
..... 7Q2 Medina River @ Old English Crossing Station 12830 (25 cfs)
- - - Medina River @ Bandera USGS gage (32 year median= 55 cfs)
- . . N. Prong Medina Station 18447 (7 year median= 4.8 cfs)

Velocity/Depth Measurements

Medina @ Mayan

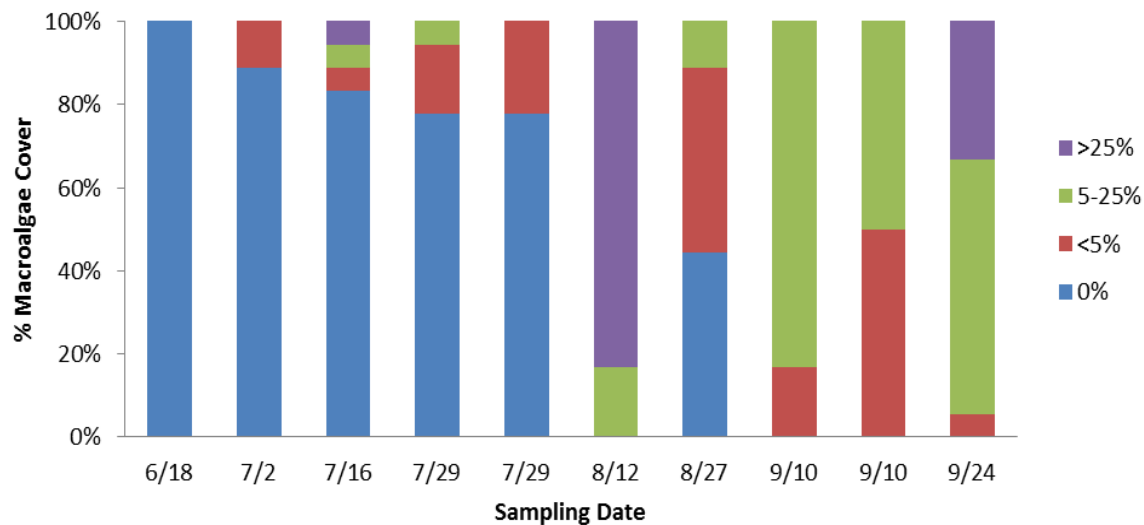


N. Prong Medina

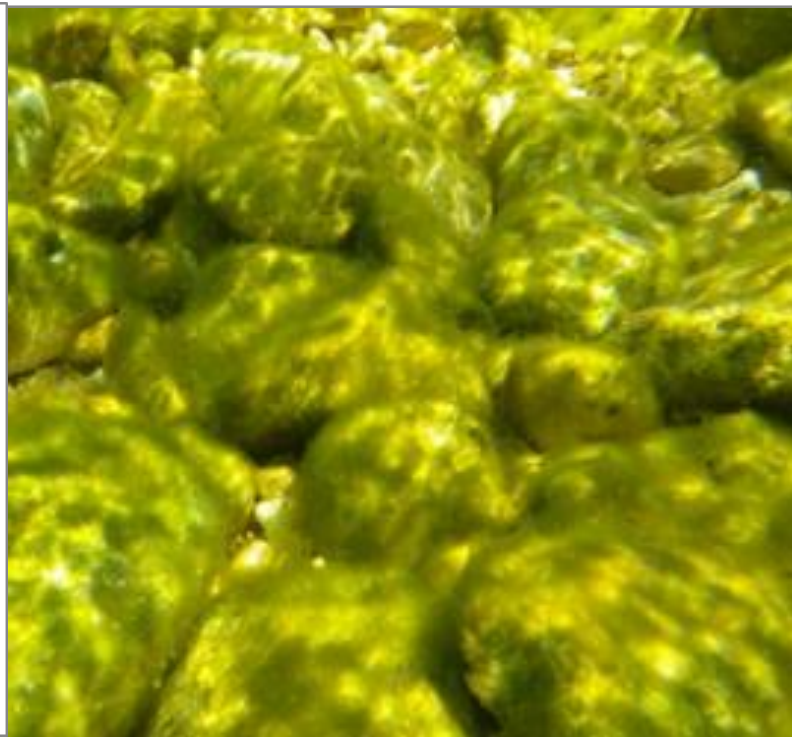
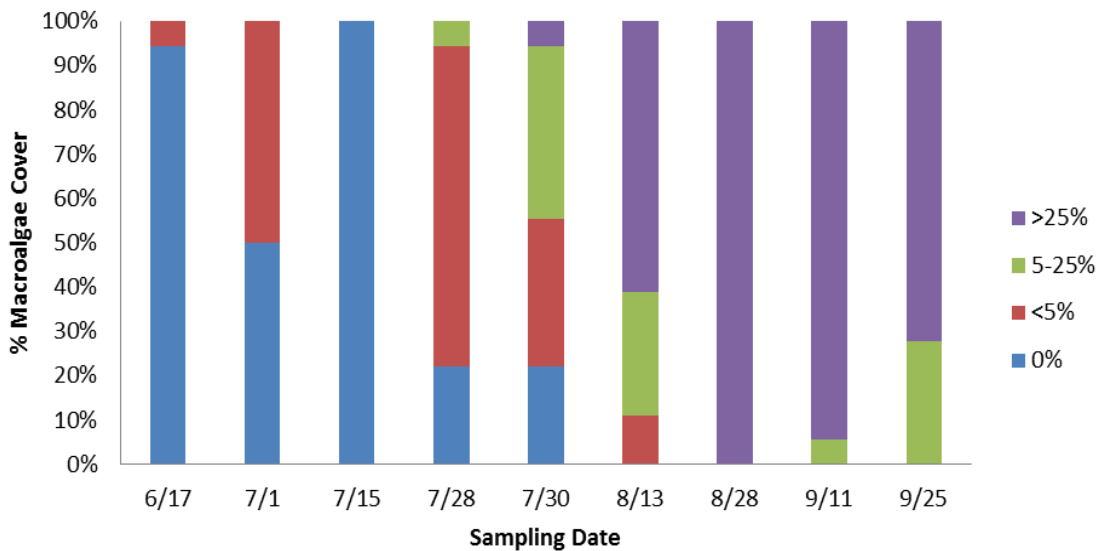




Medina @ Mayan
Percent Macroalgae Cover

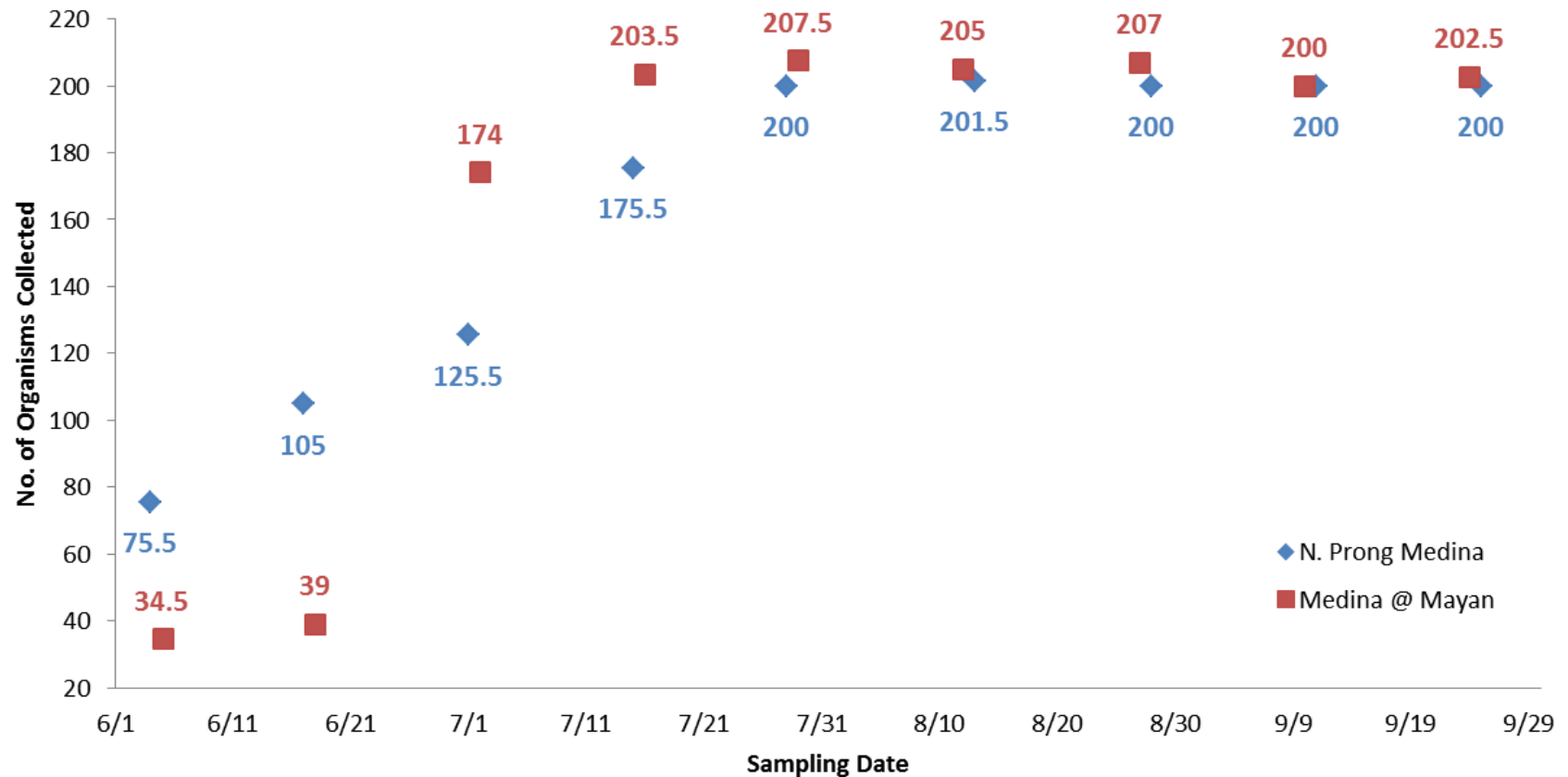


N. Prong Medina
Percent Macroalgae Cover



Kicknet Sample Counts

Average Number of Benthic Organisms Collected



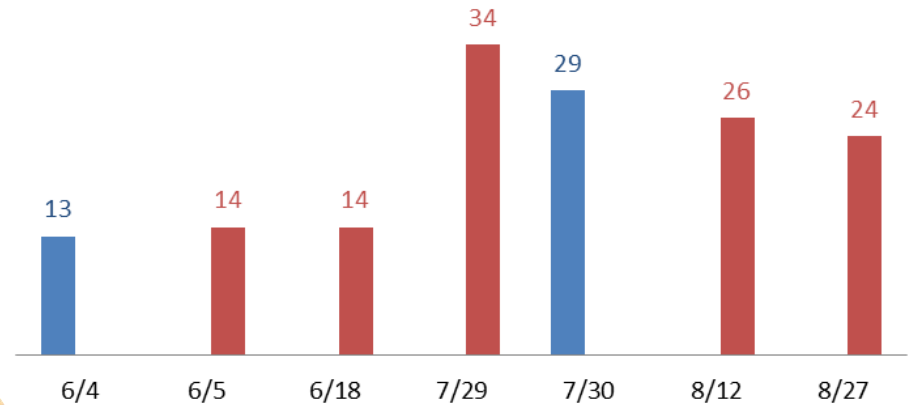
Target: $175 \pm 20\%$ (140-210) individuals

Benthic Macroinvertebrate Metrics: Preliminary Results



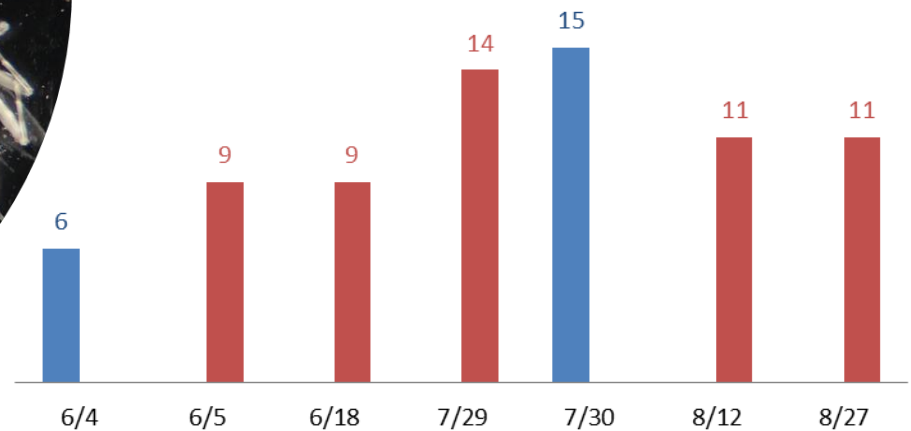
Taxa Richness

■ N. Prong Medina ■ Medina @ Mayan



EPT Richness

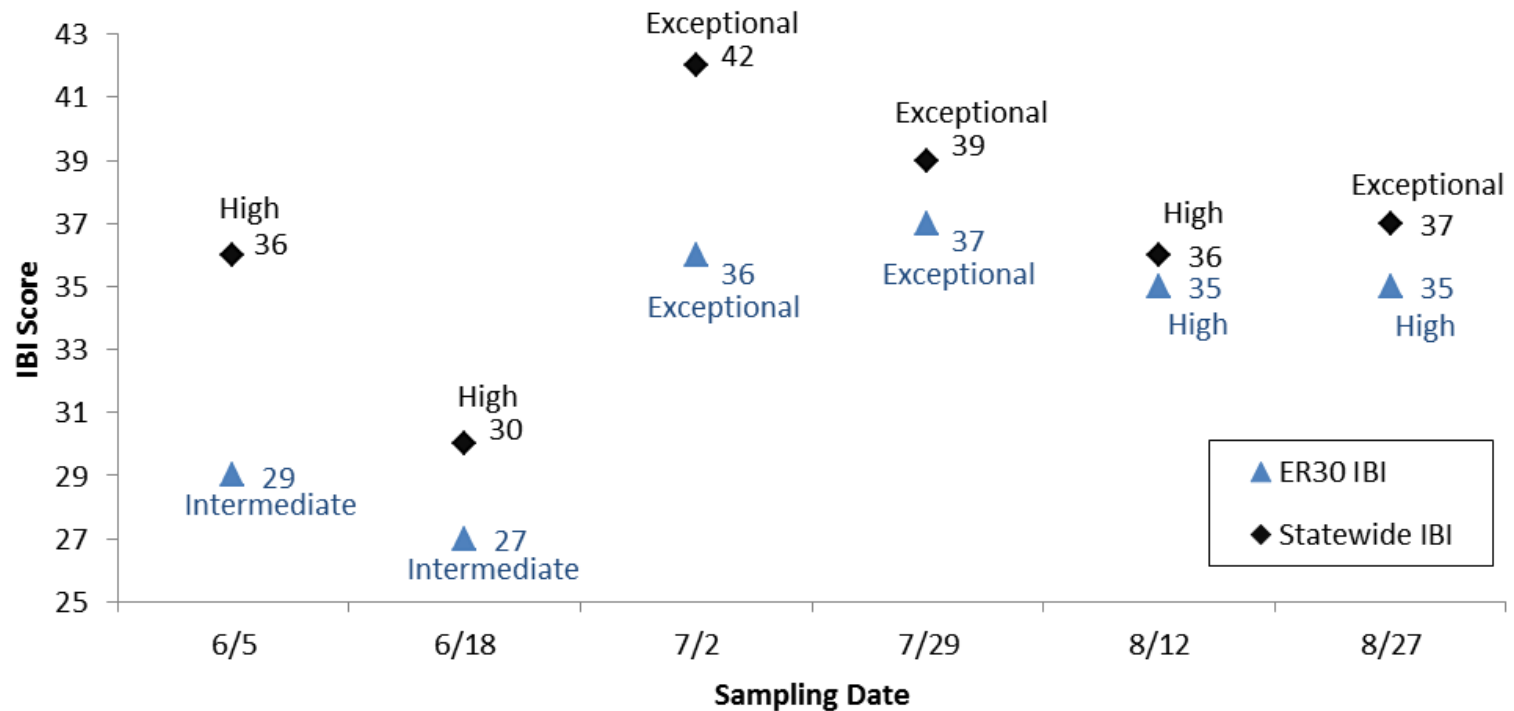
■ N. Prong Medina ■ Medina @ Mayan



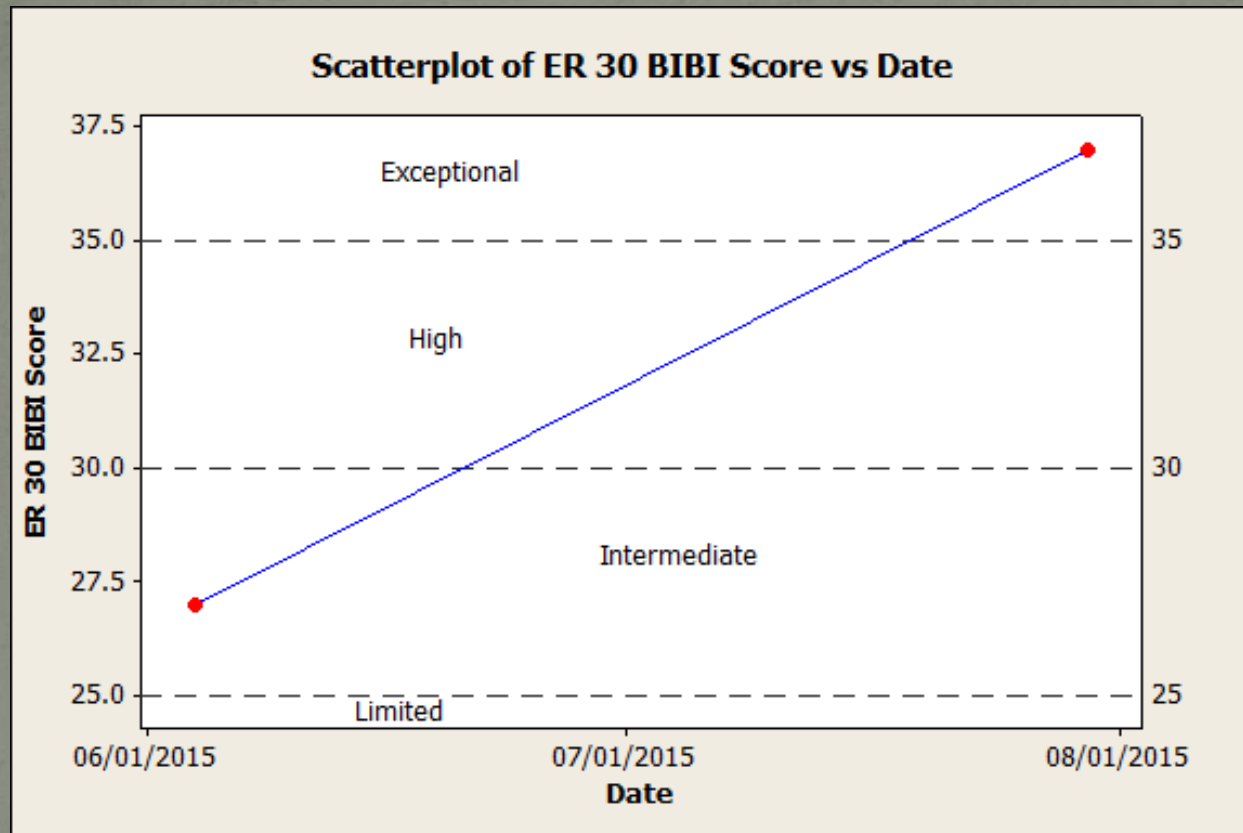
Benthic Macroinvertebrates: Preliminary Results

Aquatic Life Use Category	Statewide	ER 30
Exceptional	>36	>35
High	29-36	31 - 35
Intermediate	22-28	25 - 30
Limited	<22	<25

Medina @ Mayan IBI Scores



N. Prong Medina Preliminary Results



Observations

- 6-7 weeks to collect sufficient number of individuals ($175 \pm 20\%$)
- Regional IBI appears to reflect disturbance better than statewide IBI
- Recovery dependent on magnitude of flood event, aerial recolonization, life histories (development time), and presence/utilization of refugia during high flows
- Additional sample processing necessary





Questions?

